Christian Education Magazine

BOARD OF EDUCATION
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

AUGUST, 1928

DIRECTORY

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

BISHOPS

Edwin D. Mouzon, Charlotte, N. C.
James Cannon, Jr., 50 Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.
Hoyt M. Dobbs, Birmingham, Ala.

CLERICAL

C. H. Booth, Fort Worth, Tex.
J. L. Clark, Fort Thomas, Ky.
J. R. Countiss, Grenada, Miss.
J. S. French, Bristol, Tenn.
Sterling Fisher, San Angelo, Tex.
C. C. Grimes, 1824 Faxon, Memphis, Tenn.
Ivan Lee Holt, 5000 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
R. G. Mood, McKinney, Tex.
W. F. Quillian, Macon, Ga.
G. W. Read, 5357 Third Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.
H. H. Sherman, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
Andrew Sledd, Emory University, Ga.
H. Sydenstricker, Stanton, Va.
E. E. White, Lubbock, Tex.
R. H. Wynn, 412 Broad Street, Lake Charles, La.
R. J. Yoak, Barboursville, W. Va.

LAY

R. E. Blackwell, Ashland, Va.
J. S. Candler, Suite 1415 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.
L. W. Duval, Ocala, Fla.
R. L. Flowers, Durham, N. C.
Carl Hollis, Warren, Ark.
E. P. Puckett, Fayette, Mo.
J. H. Reynolds, Conway, Ark.
H. N. Snyder, Spartanburg, S. C.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

President.—Bishop E. D. Mouzon, Charlotte, N. C.
Vice President.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary.—Dr. C. C. Grimes, Memphis, Tenn.
General Secretary.—Dr. H. H. Sherman, Nashville, Tenn.
Treasurer.—Mr. W. E. Hogan, Nashville, Tenn.

STAFF OFFICERS

General Secretary.—Dr. H. H. Sherman, Nashville, Tenn.
Religious Education Secretary.—Dr. J. M. Culbreth, Nashville, Tenn.
Treasurer, Business Manager, and Assistant Secretary.—Mr. W. E. Hogan, Nashville, Tenn.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Executive.—E. D. Mouzon, J. H. Reynolds, G. W. Read, C. C. Grimes, H. H. Sherman.

Nomination.—E. D. Mouzon, H. H. Sherman, C. H. Booth, J. L. Clark, R. H. Wynn.

Continuation Committee of the Christian Education Movement.—E. D. Mouzon, A. J. Lamar, J. M. Culbreth, G. T. Rowe, H. H. Sherman, W. E. Hogan.

Finance.—L. G. Waldrop, J. H. Parkes, H. H. Sherman, C. C. Grimes.

Appropriations.—E. D. Mouzon, J. H. Reynolds, W. F. Quillian, H. H. Sherman, J. L. Clark, Ivan Lee Holt, E. E. White.

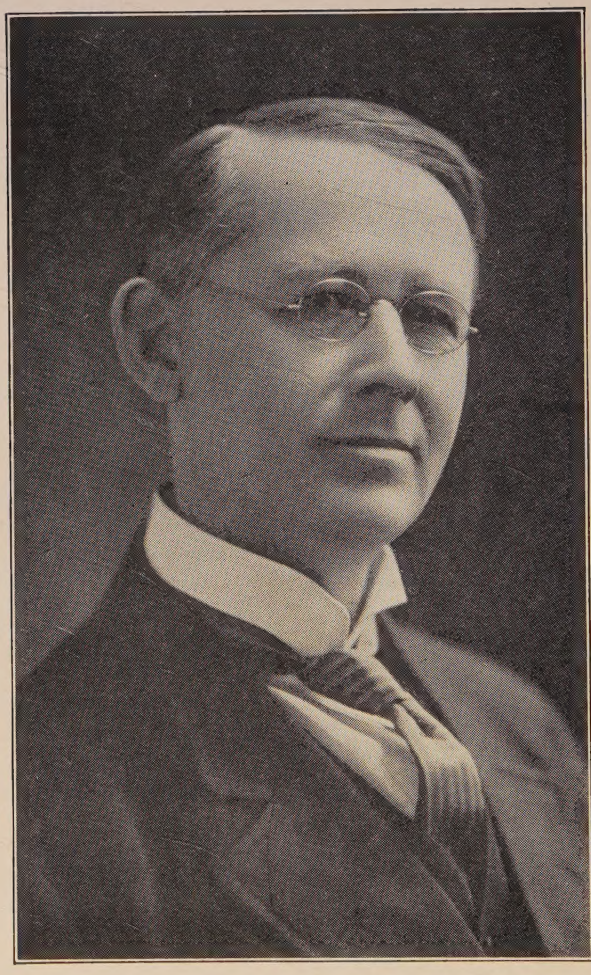
Religious Education.—James Cannon, Jr., R. G. Mood, Carl Hollis, E. P. Puckett, R. E. Blackwell, H. N. Snyder, R. J. Yoak.

Ministerial Education and Life Service.—Hoyt M. Dobbs, Andrew Sledd, Ivan Lee Holt, R. L. Flowers, H. H. Sherman, Robert Selby, C. H. Booth.

(Concluded on page 3 of cover)

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024

https://archive.org/details/church-and-campus_1928-08_18_3



STONEWALL ANDERSON, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY
1910-1928

Christian Education
MAGAZINE

Published Quarterly by the Board of Education
M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Nashville, Tenn., under act of August 24, 1912

Volume XVIII **AUGUST, 1928** **Number 3**

Our Fallen Leader

As this issue of the MAGAZINE goes to press the members of the Headquarters Staff of the Board of Education are in sorrow. We have lost our brilliant chief, our sympathetic friend, our wise counselor. The suddenness of his going has left us stunned and bewildered. When we look into his vacant office it is still difficult for us to realize that Dr. Anderson is this time away on a journey from which he will not return to us. And yet we cannot evade the sad fact that on the evening of June 8, after a day spent at his desk, he was called from the General Secretaryship of this Board to a higher position for the full enjoyment of which he has had such unusual preparation.

The writer of these lines has had a very close and intimate association with Dr. Anderson for twenty-six years, eight years in the faculty of Hendrix College and eighteen years on the staff of the Board of Education. This association, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century, has afforded an unusual opportunity for finding out just what manner of man our fallen leader was. While the other members of the staff have not known him so long, there is no difference of opinion among us as to Dr. Anderson's worth to the Church, especially to its educational program.

In a letter to the writer, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education, said: "I

have known and greatly admired Dr. Anderson for a great many years. He had statesmanlike qualities of the highest order, and I greatly appreciated his ability to lead the educational forces of the Methodist Church, South, through all the difficulties—financial, theological, and educational—of the past few years." This is the judgment of a great churchman who has had unusual opportunity for touching the greatest educational leaders of the nation. Those of us in our Church who really knew Dr. Anderson can well understand how worthy he was of the tribute paid him by Dr. Kelly.

To do constructive work was Dr. Anderson's chief concern. To this task of constructive educational work for his Church he brought a strong and well-trained mind, inherent and highly developed elements of leadership, a genial and striking personality, and a Christian spirit which made him always fair and broad minded. These are the qualities which made him an educational statesman second to none in our Church and which enabled him to lead this Board to so many notable achievements during the past eighteen years. But he never stopped to enumerate things which he had done. His vigorous mind was always focused upon new tasks just ahead. His annual and quadrennial reports were never recitals of what he had done—number of miles traveled or number of addresses delivered—instead they were constructive and statesmanlike discussions of the new tasks to which the Board should give its efforts. His own course in such matters would therefore suggest that no attempt be made here to review the accomplishments of the Board during the years of his wise leadership. The writers of our Church's history will in time find how great was Stonewall Anderson's contribution to the educational progress of our Church and of the entire South.

Although the records of this Board reveal some of the greatest of his accomplishments, we, his associates and colaborers at the headquarters of the Board of Education, prefer to leave to others the telling of Dr. Anderson's notable and outstanding achievements as pastor, presiding elder, college president, connectional officer, and leader in all the forward movements of the Church

for the past thirty years. But we cannot leave to others an expression of our genuine appreciation of the help and inspiration which came to us through intimate association with this great and good man. He was our chief, but what a kind and considerate one he was! Because of his ability to go right to the heart of any question, we frequently went to him for counsel, and many a time his advice kept us from doing the wrong thing. He was a great reader of books, the best books, and how interestingly he would sometimes talk to us of the strong and weak points of a book he had just read! And then how fair-minded he was, how tolerant of those who might not always agree with him!

We, the members of his official family—secretaries, treasurer, and entire office force—shall always cherish Dr. Anderson's memory, and shall ever hold dear our association with him. He was a great man striving to achieve great things for the Church and society. If we were able to help him we are glad; if we ever made his burdens heavier, we are sorry. Without him we shall be lonely for a time, but we know where his great unselfish spirit has gone. W. E. H.

Carrying On the Work

THIS issue of the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE records with genuine grief the death of Dr. Stonewall Anderson and seeks to pay tribute to him as our long-time leader who fell at his post Friday evening, June 8, 1928, thus "ceasing at once to labor and to live." After a busy day in the office he went home as usual, and to the unspeakable shock of his many friends, in a few hours passed into the great beyond, but not to him the great unknown, for we are pleased to think that he is as much at home on the other side as he was on this. Elaborate eulogy would not be in keeping with his modest habits and simple tastes. The best tribute his comrades can pay him is to carry on faithfully the work he so wisely led for eighteen years and to which he gave the best service of his mature manhood.

In accordance, therefore, with the law of the Church, Bishop

Edwin D. Mouzon, President of the Board, called a special session to be held at Lake Junaluska, Tuesday, July 17, to elect a successor to Dr. Anderson, as General Secretary. The Board met pursuant to call and with bowed heads and sad hearts gave silent indorsement to brief statements by Bishop Mouzon and others concerning the life and work of Dr. Anderson. All felt keenly the great loss sustained by the Church and especially by the Board of Education.

After some discussion of men and measures, the Board proceeded to elect by ballot, after nominations from the floor, a General Secretary. The first ballot resulted in the election of the undersigned. While I am not unmindful, but profoundly appreciative of the honor that has been paid me by my brethren in choosing me for so important a position by an almost unanimous vote, I am more concerned about the responsibilities of the office and about carrying on the work so ably managed by my distinguished predecessor. Like one of old as he entered upon his official career, I very earnestly covet a "wise and understanding heart" for the new duties that have been laid upon me. I hope ever to hold aloft the standard which Dr. Anderson never allowed to trail in the dust. As his official mantle falls upon my shoulders, may it carry with it a double portion of his spirit and wisdom!

Having been a member of the Board for more than fourteen years and Associate Secretary for more than five years, I am somewhat familiar with our educational work and the needs and problems of our Church schools. I very earnestly bespeak the coöperation of all the members of the General Conference Board of Education and the presidents and principals of our schools and colleges. Important matters have been committed to our hands, and delicate and difficult problems must be solved. May abundant wisdom and grace be given by the Great Head of the Church to the end that the blessings of Christian Education may abound more and more throughout our borders!

H. H. SHERMAN.

Annual Report of the General Secretary for the Year Ending March 31, 1928

(Abridged)

IT was just ten years ago that the Atlanta General Conference made provision for the Board of Education to organize and to direct a movement to secure sufficient funds to meet the financial needs of the schools, colleges, and universities of the Church. May, 1921, was the time fixed for the intensive period of taking subscriptions in the Christian Education Movement.

The value of the plants, endowment, and the proceeds from Conference collections, capitalized as endowment at five per cent, of the schools, colleges, and universities at the time was $36,882,787. The total indebtedness was about $2,000,000.

At the annual meeting of 1917, the Board of Education directed the General Secretary to secure from each institution of the Church the amount of funds needed in order to enable it to liquidate its debts and "to carry on its work successfully." To this request all the institutions responded. An itemized statement of the needs of the schools and colleges, not including the two universities, as thus secured, was presented to the General Conference of 1918. The sum needed, as estimated by the heads of the institutions themselves, was put down at $13,208,655. The General Conference authorized a five-year campaign to secure that amount, and in addition authorized a campaign for the two universities, which at that time were in the hands of the General Conference Commission, to secure $10,000,000, making a total of $23,208,655.

In preparation for launching the campaign in the Christian Education Movement in May, 1921, a more thorough survey was made of the financial needs of the schools and colleges than had been made prior to the General Conference of 1918. It was found that the sum presented to the General Conference of 1918 was far too small. The campaign, therefore, was actually made for $33,580,300, $10,000,000 for the two universities and $23,580,300 for the schools and colleges. The amount of the sub-

scriptions taken in the Christian Education Movement was $17,554,077. The amount collected on these subscriptions up to March 1, 1928, was $7,574,297.67.

The passing of the Christian Education Movement marks the close of a sort of epoch for the schools and colleges. It is well for this body, at least, to have a rather definite understanding of the magnitude of the task ahead as it relates to the financial needs of the schools and colleges.

There are in the United States seventy-four educational institutions owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Thus it will be seen that the Church owned ten years ago ten more schools than it owns now. Of the seventy-four, three are universities, twenty-six are senior colleges, one is a college for Christian Workers, twenty-two are junior colleges, and twenty-two are academies.

The total value of the property of the seventy-four institutions is $68,532,264. Of this amount $40,140,756 is the value of the plants, $20,591,508 is endowment, and $7,800,000 is the proceeds from Conference collections, capitalized as endowment at five per cent. In the figures here given, the total property value of Duke University is put down at $8,457,872, which is in keeping with the figures of the report of the university to this Board in 1927.

Reports to the office of this Board show an indebtedness of the schools and colleges to the amount of $4,121,273. We have not been able to secure reports from certain institutions which most certainly have some debts. Moreover, the total indebtedness will be increased the current year, as several of the institutions face deficits in their current accounts. We may, therefore, put down the indebtedness of the seventy-four schools and colleges at not less than $4,400,000.

For a number of years prior to the Memphis General Conference, the Church maintained its own standardizing agencies. The standard-making body laid down the requirements, financial and otherwise, which the several classes of institutions must meet. In those days it was quite usual for the financial and other needs to be measured by the difference between what an insti-

tution was and possessed, and what the standardizing agency declared that it should be and possess.

The Memphis General Conference abolished the standardizing commission on the grounds that its services were no longer needed. In recent years State and Regional Educational Associations have arisen which are equipped to serve, and are serving, eficiently in this field. In abolishing its own standardizing body, our Church virtually adopted the State and regional agencies operating where our institutions are located. We are principally concerned with two such agencies, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The standards and requirements of these Associations are practically the same. All of our schools are in the region covered by the Southern Association except those in Arkansas and Missouri. The membership of these regional Associations is growing rapidly. In 1917, 41 colleges and universities were members of the Southern Association, and 367 secondary schools were on its accredited list. In 1927, 90 colleges were members of the Association, and 928 secondary schools were accredited. The rapid increase of secondary schools accredited by the Association, especially public high schools, is very significant. Boys and girls graduating from a high school which is accredited by the Association will be strongly inclined to enter a college which is a member of the Association. Naturally, in the minds of a great many, those colleges will be discounted, which are not members of the Association. As matters now stand, prospective college students are almost certain to know what colleges are and what colleges are not members. It is very important, therefore, that our colleges secure membership in one or the other of these Associations as soon as possible. At present the three universities, twelve colleges, and three junior colleges are members, and seven academies are on the accredited list. Thus it will be seen that fourteen of our senior colleges, and nineteen of our junior colleges are without membership in the Association; and fifteen of our academies are not accredited.

The minimum income requirement of the Association for

senior colleges is $50,000 annually, all of this to be used for strictly educational purposes. Of this amount, $25,000 shall be derived from $500,000 endowment. In other words, the minimum endowment requirement for four-year colleges is $500,000. To meet this requirement, it would be necessary for our fourteen colleges to have endowment aggregating $7,000,000. These colleges report endowment now, including proceeds from Conference assessments capitalized at five per cent, to the amount of $4,002,928. They also report debts aggregating $1,299,898. To pay their debts and to secure the necessary endowment income will require $4,299,970. These figures do not take into account funds necessary to enable these colleges to meet the equipment requirements of the Association. I take it that a conservative estimate would place the sum needed for equipment at not less than $1,000,000. It will require, then, in order to secure membership in the Association of these fourteen colleges, not less than $5,299,970.

The minimum income requirement of the Southern Association for junior colleges is $20,000 annually, to be used exclusively to carry on the two years of college work. Of this amount, $10,000 must be derived from endowment, or its equivalent. To secure membership in the Association, the nineteen junior colleges must have endowment aggregating $3,800,000. The endowment which these schools now have aggregates $493,105. The proceeds from Conference collections which they receive, capitalized at five per cent amount to $804,660. This gives them endowment to the amount of $1,297,765. But these junior colleges have debts aggregating $706,400 which cut their endowment down to $590,368. It will require therefore, $3,209,632 to enable the ninteen junior colleges to meet the income requirement alone. To meet the equipment requirement, it will take at least $500,000, making a total of $3,709,632. Add to this sum the amount needed by the fourteen senior colleges, and we have $8,009,602 which I take it, is the very least sum necessary to enable the colleges and junior colleges to secure membership in the Association.

I am in this report dwelling upon the necessity of membership

in the Association for our colleges and junior colleges, not because I think that the desired goal in the matters of endowment and equipment will be reached by them when they shall have met the requirements of the Association. On the contrary, to meet these requirements is but the point of beginning. Under the educational conditions which now prevail, no institution of college class should be organized which is not able at least to meet these requirements at the time of its organization. I doubt whether any college can long hold its patronage, or should hold it, which is not able to meet the requirements for membership in the Regional Associations. In fact, except under very unusual conditions, there is little educational demand now for colleges too weak to meet the modest requirements of the Standardizing Associations.

What is a college? Tradition says that Mr. Garfield was once asked this question, and that his answer was: "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other." This answer emphasizes what is undoubtedly an essential element of a college—that is, the personal element; but as a comprehensive statement of what constitutes a college, it falls very far short of reality.

The Association of American Colleges is not a standardizing body. Any senior college in the country may hold membership in it. As long ago as 1915, the Association began a study intended to lead to the correct answer to the question, "What is a college?" with special reference to the equipment and income necessary for such an institution. This study was carried on through committees for two years. The findings were published in a pamphlet entitled, "The Efficient College" under date of March, 1917. This report works out in great detail the amount of funds needed under normal conditions to organize and to maintain a college of Arts and Sciences prepared to care for 200, for 300, for 500, for 750, and for 1,000 students. It is not the purpose of the report to fix an ideal, but to set down what a college should have in the way of grounds, buildings, equipment, teaching force, administrative force, and income in order to be a standard college and to do its work efficiently. It

is worth while to remember that the figures in this report relate to conditions which existed as long ago as 1916. The changes which have taken place in the field of education since that time have been such as to increase, rather than diminish the cost of maintaining colleges.[1]

In broad outline the findings of the report are as follows:

1. For a standard college of 200 students there should be a faculty of twenty-one—seventeen teachers and four administrative officers. There should be a plant which, under normal conditions, would cost $500,000 and productive endowment of $774,000 making a total property value of $1,274,000.

2. For a standard college of 300 students, there should be a faculty of thirty-one—twenty-six teachers and five administrative officers. A plant which would under normal conditions cost $750,000; and there should be endowment of $1,165,000, making a total property value of $1,915,000.

3. For a standard college of 500 students, there should be a faculty of fifty-one—forty-four instructors and seven administrative officers. Buildings and equipment which under normal conditions would cost $1,000,000 and endowment of $2,220,000 making a total property value of $3,220,000.

4. For a standard college of 750 students, there should be a faculty of seventy-four members—sixty-four instructors and ten administrative officers. There should be a plant which would under normal conditions cost $1,750,000 and productive endowment of $3,940,000 making a total property value of $5,690,000.

5. For a standard college of 1,000 students, there should be a faculty of ninety-seven—eighty-five instructors and twelve adminstrative officers. There should be a plant which would under normal conditions cost $2,400,000 and productive endowment of $6,250,000 which would be a total property value of $8,650,-000.

[1] In a volume just published by the Association of American Colleges, there is a chapter on the financial needs of a College of Liberal Arts of 1,000 students. The total property value needed is placed at $12,017,395 which is $3,369,395 more than the Association set down in 1917 as the total property value needed for a similar college.

These figures cannot be dismissed with the statement that they simply set up an ideal. The Association disavows any such purpose. Many institutions of the country have already gone beyond these requirements, both in equipment and endowment. If our colleges shall become thoroughly efficient and permanent —and they must—they shall not find a place to cease their persistent efforts to secure funds, and yet more funds, until they have in hand at least the equipment and endowment set down eleven years ago by the Association of American Colleges as necessary.

If now we apply these standards of the Association of American Colleges to our colleges of Arts and Sciences, what will be the result?

1. The student enrollment of seven of the twenty-six colleges ranged in 1926 from 94 to 250. These colleges, I take it, should each be equipped to care for at least 200 students. To do this, according to the standards of the Association of American Colleges, and to liquidate their present indebtedness, which is $445,300 it will require in addition to the property which these seven colleges now have, $6,043,133.

2. The student enrollment of ten of the twenty-six colleges is each less than 400, and more than 250. These colleges, I take it, should all be equipped as standard colleges of 300 students. To do this and to liquidate their indebtedness, which is $779,521 will require $9,300,688 in addition to the property which they now have.

3. There are four colleges which enroll between 400 and 500 students. There are two which enroll between 500 and 600 students. There are three which enroll more than 600 students. These colleges should be equipped at least, to take care of 500 students each. To do this, and to liquidate their present indebtedness, which is $629,776, it will be necessary for them to secure in the aggregate $13,977,159 in addition to what they now have.

To put our twenty-six senior colleges on a plane of efficiency, according to the standards adopted, it will require a sum of $29,320,980. Add to this the amount necessary to enable our

nineteen junior colleges to become members of the Southern Association, which is $2,709,288 and we have $32,030,368 as the amount necessary to put all our senior and junior colleges on a plane of efficiency so far as equipment and endowment are concerned.

In making a survey of the financial task ahead for the schools and colleges, there must be added to the sum above a sufficient amount to meet the needs of the three universities and the twenty-two academies.

I desire to call your attention to the fact, brought out in the foregoing discussion, that during the last ten years there has been a loss of ten institutions. It is a fact also, that our Church now reports forty-one schools less than it reported nineteen years ago. Thus, it is clear that if the success of the educational work of the Church is measured by the number of schools maintained, we are not making progress at all. We are not even holding our own. Rather our direction is that of retrogression. But our educational success is not measured by the number of schools, but by the strength of the schools which we possess. Pioneer days and conditions have passed away. Apart from a few mission schools and a limited number of academies, the time is upon us when every educational institution of the Church should be a real, permanent foundation. The days of temporizing with this matter are passed. We must put the note of health and permanence into our colleges at the earliest practicable moment. Anemic colleges can no more do the work of the Church than anemic men and women can.

That the success of the Church's work in this field under present conditions is not measured by the number of schools which it operates is clearly shown by the situation in Missouri.

We had in Missouri in 1909 five colleges. Four of them were organized as four-year senior colleges and one as a junior college. At that time the five plants were valued at $696,500. Four of the colleges had some endowment, the total amount being $386,780. All five of the colleges had preparatory departments. The total number of students enrolled in the five colleges was

759; of this number 400 were preparatory students and 359 were college students.

Take the situation in Missouri again in 1920. In that year Scarritt-Morrisville closed. The plants of the other four colleges were valued at $918,532. The combined endowment was $594,-569. There were enrolled 381 college students and 298 academy students, a total of 679. Three years ago under the advice and leadership of a commission appointed by the Conferences of Missouri, Howard-Payne College and Central College for women were merged with Central College for men and women. Marvin College had already closed its doors. And now what is the situation? Central College has a plant valued at $1,178,500. It has an endowment of $1,140,438 and a student enrollment—all college students—of 920 as against 381 in the four colleges which were going in 1920. Central College is now in the midst of a building program which will bring the value of the plant up to something like $2,000,000.

My point is that one college in Missouri instead of the five or four of a few years ago represents not retrogression but progress. The Church in that State is united on this one substantial educational enterprise. Central College is rapidly becoming an educational foundation which will stand through the ages to serve the Church and humanity. Missouri Methodism is doing far more for the State of Missouri, for the Church, and for the kingdom of God in building and maintaining a greater Central College than they were, or than they could do, in trying to maintain four or five colleges. It is my earnest conviction that Methodist people in some other States of our section might follow the example of Missouri Methodists greatly to the advantage of their educational work and to the enlargement of their educational usefulness.

In entering into this rather lengthy discussion of the financial situation as it relates to the educational institutions of the Church, I have in mind, among other things, two practical considerations:

1. Would it not be well for the Board to decide definitely at this session, whether or not what has been the Christian Educa-

tion Movement should be transformed and reorganized into a permanent Department of Promotion and Finance, its principal function being to aid the institutions to secure needed funds. The Board at the session of April, 1926, recommended that this course be taken. The matter was considered one year ago, but there was no action. Further consideration of it was referred to the Staff and the Executive Committee. Nothing has been done thus far. It seems to me that decisive action should not be further postponed.

2. This Board, as the creature of the General Conference, is charged with the responsibility of promoting the welfare of the schools and colleges of the Church. It seems very desirable that the Board should at this mid-quadrennium meeting secure a clear and comprehensive grasp of the financial situation as it relates to our schools and colleges. In the Christian Education Movement, the General Conference made a definite commitment of the whole Church to the maintenance and development of its institutions of learning. It is necessary for something of this sort to be done again in 1930.

Ours is a Church of many and great enterprises. Some of them have a much stronger emotional appeal than education has. Without a definite commitment of the Church by the General Conference, there is danger of interest in and consideration for the schools and colleges being crowded out of the minds of our people and off the stage of action. I suggest that you consider making a comprehensive survey of the educational work of the Church as it relates to the schools and colleges, with a view of presenting to the next General Conference for its consideration and adoption a definite program for the maintenance and development of the schools, colleges, and universities of the Church.

. . . . . .

Pastors' Schools

Fourteen standard ten-day Pastors' Schools were held in 1927. In addition to these there were held five or six institutes. The number who attended the standard Pastors' Schools and did

what we call graduate work for which they received credit was 1,269. The number of graduate credits given by the fourteen schools was 2,275. A great many persons attended these schools for at least a part of the time and received some benefits who did not take work for credit. According to the reports made to the office of the Board of Education, the fourteen schools cost $23,884.20. This expense was met by the local boards of managers, and the connectional boards in coöperation.

There have been organized for the current year eighteen Pastors' Schools, four more than last year. I herewith present you with copies of the bulletins of these schools for your examinaton. I refer you specially to pages 6-10, inclusive, wherein you will find printed a list of graduate courses of study, from which the courses in any Pastors' School are selected; and also the rules and regulations for giving both the graduate and the undergradute credits. These are submitted for your consideration and approval.

Life Service

The office of the Board endeavors to keep in touch in a helpful way with all candidates for the ministry throughout the Church. The Discipline requires that the presiding elders shall report the names and addresses of all candidates for the ministry and of all persons licensed to preach to the Department of Ministerial Supply and Training at Nashville. On this requirement as a foundation, the office of the Board has sought to secure these names as soon after a declaration of purpose has been made by by the candidates and, in the case of licentiates, as soon after licenses have been given, as practicable. The method adopted has been to send to every presiding elder at the beginning of the year four blank forms with the request that he report to this Board, four times a year, all candidates and all licentiates of his district. On the receipt of these names we immediately write to the candidates and licentiates, inclosing a card to be filled out and signed, and returned to us. These forms are here for your inspection.

During the year 1927, we have received reports of fifty-seven

presiding elders. They reported the names and addresses of 170 licentiates and of twenty-seven candidates. Of this number eighty-five licentiates and thirteen candidates responded to our request to fill out and return the cards. The total number of licentiates and candidates enrolled in our office to date is 1,934.

. . . . . .

Conference Undergraduate Courses

The General Secretary was requested at the last session of the Board to make a study of "the efficiency of the undergraduate work now being done both in the Pastor's Schools and the Correspondence Schools."

Of the fourteen Pastors' Schools held in 1927, nine of them gave undergraduate courses. Six of the schools gave the entire twenty-eight courses; one gave eighteen courses, and two gave eight courses each. We were not able to get full reports on the number of undergraduates enrolling in two schools. In the seven, 340 enrolled for undergraduate work.

As to the "efficiency of the work done in the undergraduate courses in the Pastors' Schools," what shall I say? It may be that the Board had in mind in requesting me to study this matter, my going to the Pastors' Schools and actually inspecting the work done. This I have not had an opportunity to do. Some of the schools are placing the emphasis on their undergraduate work and are doing the best they can, perhaps, under the circumstances. But, where a school gives the full four years of undergrduate work, are the circumstances such that it may reasonably expect to do efficient work? Eight of the nine schools giving the undergraduate courses were held in June. The undergraduates who finished their work in these Schools did so in about seven months—that is, about five months before the sessions of their Annual Conferences. I have been brought up with the idea that the group of courses provided for each of the four undergraduate years requires twelve months to complete them efficiently. In the Pastors' Schools, in most instances, this work is being done in seven.

Each of the four years of undergraduate work is made up of

seven courses, except the third year, which has six, and in addition there is required certain parallel reading and a written sermon. The length of each Pastors' School is ten working days. Each undergraduate is expected to do the seven courses in ten days. Ten recitation periods should be devoted to each of the seven courses. This would require of each student seven recitation periods a day. As a matter of fact some of the courses are done in less than ten days, and maybe less than five. The schools are required to furnish as many as two instructors for each group of courses, making up a year of undergraduate work. None of them furnishes a larger number. Each instructor is required to do three and one-half hours of classroom work each day for ten days, thus faring better than their students whom they teach. All these instructors are Conference men.

In the same schools in which undergraduate work is done, as indicated above, there are what we call graduate courses, to distinguish them from undergraduate courses, given. Five of the standard Pastors' Schools give no undergraduate courses. The number of graduate courses given in the several schools range from eight to sixteen. The usual number is about twelve. The graduate courses are not more advanced nor more difficult than the undergraduate courses. In fact, a number of the undergraduate courses are more difficult and require more effort and mentality to master them than any of the graduate courses. Yet, no student is allowed to take more than two graduate courses for credit in any school, and no instructor is allowed to teach more than two courses in any school. The teachers of the graduate courses are in every case trained men, and usually they are well-known and experienced teachers.

Thus it will be seen that we have in every school in which the undergraduate courses are given, two schools with two sets of standards. In one school no student may take more than two courses for credit; while in the other a student may take as many as seven. In one, no teacher may teach more than two courses; while in the other a teacher may teach as many as three and one-half.

The standards used by the schools in the graduate courses

have grown out of experience, and are intended to secure efficiency. The wide difference between the standards of the schools for giving the graduate courses and those for giving the undergraduate courses is suggestive.

I have investigated as far as I have been able the efficiency of the work of the Correspondence Schools. These schools are conducted conscientiously and faithfully by able men. It is rumored that the work is done at the universities by students. This is not the case. The professors themselves do this work. While there are limitations to work carried on by correspondence, still it is a great privilege which our young preachers enjoy in having the guidance in their studies of the learned and godly men of our universities. This guidance may begin, and should begin, with each year's work, the first day after the adjournment of the session of the Annual Conference, and run throughout the entire year.

I recommend that you consider:

1. Limiting the number of credits allowed for work done in undergraduate courses in any Pastors' School to two courses.

2. Urging all undergraduates, who take the two courses, allowed in a Pastors' School to matriculate in the Correspondence School for the rest of their studies for the year within eight days of the beginning of the Conference year.

3. Urging all undergraduates who do none of their undergraduate work in the Pastors' School to matriculate with the Correspondence School within eight days of the beginning of each Conference year.

. . . . . .

Coöperation with the Epworth League Board

It was announced a year ago that the Epworth League Board had agreed to coöperate with the Board of Education in the support of student work at the University of Arizona, at Tucson, and at the University of California, at Berkeley. The funds which have been used during the past year by the Board have all been furnished by the Epworth League. While the work

at both places has been fairly satisfactory, the program at both universities should be considerably enlarged.

I suggest that the Board express its appreciation to the Epworth League Board for the appropriation for the past year, and request a like appropriation for the ensuing year.

Teachers' and Christian Workers' Bureau

During the year we have carried on our working list of competent teachers who are available for college professorships about one hundred and twenty-five college and university-trained men and women. A considerable number of these have had the very best training in graduate work which American and European universities can give. Full information concerning these teachers is furnished to our college presidents who have vacancies in their faculties to fill.

Correspondence in connection with the work of the Bureau has shown that there is danger of too many young men and women choosing the field of Religious Education for their life work. A few years ago the number of specially trained teachers for departments of Religious Education in our colleges did not meet the demand, and the pastors of our leading Churches were unable to find trained men and women to direct the educational programs of the local Churches. But to-day the reverse is true. From universities and schools of religion all over the country men and women are asking us to help them secure professorships of Religious Education or positions of directors of religious education in local Churches. Many of these have had several years' experience in the pastorate before taking their graduate work in Religious Education.

Respectfully submitted, Stonewall Anderson.

Annual Report of the Associate Secretary

THE work of the Associate Secretary during the year has been rather more varied than in other years. In addition to the usual travel, Annual Conference visitation, and office work incident to carrying on and closing out the Christian Education Movement, a great deal of time and investigation have been given to the Department of Promotion and Finance, especially the cultural features. He has also conducted one series of evangelistic services lasting ten days.

THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT

In accordance with the plans of the Board, as approved by the General Conference, the Christian Education Movement came formally to a close as a Church-wide effort on December 31, 1927. This does not mean, nor was it intended to mean, that all unpaid pledges were cancelled and all obligations ceased at this date, but that these obligations have become an individual matter between the subscriber and some school or school representative, who would seek to collect or adjust the unpaid balances as rapidly as possible. Payments will continue to come in for some months and even a few for a year or two.

The Western North Carolina Conference, on the recommendation of its Board of Education, deemed it wise to continue for another year Rev. W. L. Sherrill as secretary-treasurer on full time. In several other Conferences the work is being continued by a part-time secretary, or collector on a percentage basis. In the rest of the Conferences "gathering up the fragments so that nothing may be lost" has been committed to the several institutions in accordance with the plan authorized by the Board. In most cases the Annual Conference office has been closed and the furniture disposed of, but in a few, these details are not yet completed but will be attended to as rapidly as practical. In my report a year ago, I called attention to the fact that the schools were not very successful in making collections and were slow in making report and remittance of what was collected.

You passed strong resolutions on this subject then, but this condition has not improved to any appreciable extent.

In coming to the close of the Christian Education Movement it seems wise to include in this annual report two tables showing the amounts pledged and paid by each Annual Conference and the amount received from the Movement by each institution. (See Exhibits A, and B attached hereto). The total amount collected will finally reach about $8,000,000. Every thoughtful person will readily understand that there are other very substantial but intangible results of the Movement that cannot be tabulated and that much good seed has been sown, from which harvests will continue to come in future years.

It is important to remind you also that while the figures reported show $17,554,077 as pledged, there never was more than about $16,000,000 in signed personal subscriptions. From this it will be seen that our Methodist people, in paying their Christian Education pledges, are running true to form, in that they have paid about 50% of the amount pledged, just as they did in the Centenary and are doing in the Superannuate Endowment Fund. This significant and tragic fact speaks in such eloquent terms that it is unnecessary to make further comment here.

An effort has been made to keep an accurate account of additional contributions, technically called "New Money," that have been received by the several schools since the every-member canvass was made in May and June, 1921, but it has been very difficult to get correct reports of these amounts. Our published reports of 1920 and 1927 show that while the number of our schools has decreased from 86 to 75, their total assets have grown from $29,810,747 in 1920 to $65,497,097 in 1927, an increase of $35,686,350. These figures do not include the James B. Duke gift of $19,000,000 for new buildings at Duke University, his bequest of $6,000,000 for endowment of the Medical School nor the University's equity in the $40,000,000 Duke Foundation. It will thus be seen that in round numbers more than $5,000,000 per year, during these seven years, has been added to the assets of our institutions, the most of which is due either directly or indirectly to the Christian Education

Movement. In addition to this there has been raised for our Educational work, through the regular assessments of the General and Annual Conferences, something more than $600,000 per year. These figures give substantial ground for us to thank God and take courage in our educational work.

Department of Promotion and Finance

In developing the Department of Promotion and Finance authorized by the Board, certain changed and changing conditions have caused us to go more slowly than was expected. We have recognized that this work must include two features—the promotional and the financial, the cultivating and the harvesting. The former has been receiving a good deal of attention, but the latter has been somewhat puzzling to us. Financial campaigns are not at all popular just now among us, and the most of them are sadly disappointing in results. The cultural work done has largely been concentrated at two places—*viz.*, investigating the contribution our schools have been making and are still making to the life of the Church and the nation and the observance of Education Day in the local congregation, as provided for in the Discipline and recommended by the Board a year ago. Rather extensive investigations were made as to the contribution our educational institutions have made during the past forty years to the training of our bishops, presiding elders, general secretaries, editors, pastors, missionaries, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and other leaders. The results were published in the November Magazine which we called "Our Church Schools Number," with the motto "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them." The facts thus gathered were given further prominence and publicity through the Church press and in the messages of the members of the Staff at the Annual Conferences.

The other point of emphasis has been on the observance of Christian Education Day in the local Church. In accordance with your recommendations, the observance of this day was suggested in the report of the Staff to the Annual Conferences, all of which approved the suggestion and ordered its observance.

Following up this order, we are giving special attention to education at the District Conferences, where plans and suggestions for Education Day are explained. Programs and leaflets have been prepared and are being circulated. Every pastor has received a sample copy of the programs with the offer to furnish them free, along with other literature, if he will use them. In this way we are aiming to carry the educational message to the local Church and thus make our people educationally minded.

Other methods of promotion are brought to your attention, such as State-wide gatherings of educators and Church leaders, under whose direction a thorough survey of the educational situation would be made and a long-sighted, permanent policy wrought out and recommended to the Annual Conferences concerned. Texas and Arkansas have already had such meetings and are working on their problems.

District group meetings lasting one day might be held at favorable times and places in which should participate our leading laymen, educators, and preachers, where we would face up squarely with our educational opportunities and needs. A small volume might be prepared giving a rather comprehensive statement of our educational task by Conferences or States and a constructive program for meeting it. Perhaps a special number of the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE would be adequate for this purpose.

As for financial campaigns, we have had some misgivings and serious hesitation. The needs of our schools are great, perhaps greater than ever; our people have ample resources, but how these resources and needs are to be combined and strong, prosperous institutions of learning built is the problem. That a great deal of cultivation and seed sowing must be done is certain, but how shall the fruits be harvested. Three ways are known to our Methodist people for doing this—*viz.*, by Annual and General Conference assessments; by special financial campaigns; and by a full-time financial officer or agent for each institution, who devotes himself and his powers to securing funds through gifts, legacies, and annuities. The judgment of this Board is sought

as to what is the wisest thing for this Department to do in view of all the circumstances.

It is certain that we must keep our educational institutions and their needs constantly and prominently before the Church. If we do not, other causes that are kept in the limelight will absorb largely the attention and available resources of our people. But for the Christian Education Movement during the last eight years, our schools would have suffered seriously by reason of the high pressure efforts in behalf of other causes. It will not be different in the future. Our Methodist people must know that a total debt of $4,000,000 is burdening and almost crushing the life out of our institutions. Note that this is three times the total debt of the Board of Missions, about which we have heard so much during the last three or four years. They must know that a half score of our institutions doing good work have had to close during the last decade for lack of funds. Is this any less serious than recalling workers from the foreign field? They should also know that millions must be raised to maintain standards and classification requirements if our institutions are to continue in operation. Perhaps we have been too modest in pressing our claims. The simple facts, even if somewhat alarming, should be bravely laid before the Church and the next General Conference and constructive plans should be worked out to meet the situation. Our Methodism can no more retrench in her educational efforts than she can in missions or Sunday school work if she is to fulfill her great mission to the world.

The Million-Dollar Aid Fund

It will be recalled that the Christian Education Movement included in its asking, a Million-Dollar Aid Fund, which has only in part been realized. At the present time it amounts to $205-632. During the last six years from April 1, 1922, to April 1, 1928, $52,657 has been loaned from this fund to 530 students. In the year just closing $14,350 was loaned to 132 students in 38 of our colleges and universities scattered over the Church, thus making it Church-wide in its influence and benefits. This gives a suggestion of what might be done with this fund if it

were a million dollars. It enables many students to continue their educational preparation for the high calling to which they have dedicated their lives and helps in part to meet one of the greatest needs of our Church—*viz.*, a better-trained ministry. No investment will pay larger dividends in the true values of Christian character and service.

It is the purpose of this Department to make a dilligent effort to complete this fund. The nature of the work has a strong appeal, and we believe it will get a good response if adequately presented to our people. The fact that it is handled by a General Conference Board, assures a perpetuity and a responsiveness to the will of the Church which ought to appeal to men of large means who love our Methodism.

H. H. SHERMAN, *Associate Secretary.*

EXHIBIT A

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COLLECTIONS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT JULY 1, 1921, TO MARCH 31, 1928

CONFERENCE	Quota	Subscribed	Paid
Alabama	$ 1,088,000	$ 700,460	$ 292,295 61
Arizona	50,000	7,652	4,577 40
Baltimore	872,000	393,411	277,768 88
Central Texas	1,127,000	725,000	273,122 63
Denver	10,000	5,120	2,179 65
East Oklahoma	594,500	278,501	30,886 74
Florida	774,500	778,770	382,491 26
Holston	1,075,000	864,368	459,597 21
Illinois	10,000	8,184	5,225 60
Kentucky	520,000	367,000	225,504 51
Little Rock	1,103,000	460,039	239,805 17
Louisiana	1,027,500	421,539	185,994 75
Louisville	600,000	338,013	144,084 91
Memphis	1,021,500	347,283	143,834 26
Mississippi	1,280,500	575,000	385,495 80
Missouri	771,500	169,978	106,998 54
New Mexico	40,000	36,242	18,150 48
North Alabama	1,342,000	947,542	581,959 87
North Arkansas	879,000	460,561	209,714 74
North Carolina	1,322,700	610,297	233,807 48
North Georgia	1,765,000	741,563	311,269 34
Norrh Mississippi	928,500	406,379	178,185 07

Conference	Quota	Subscribed	Paid
North Texas	$ 1,181,400	$ 1,006,092	$ 237,501 31
Northwest	80,000	16,254	7,205 50
Northwest Texas	566,000	319,459	115,136 58
Pacific	314,000	78,098	36,518 04
St. Louis	792,500	150,000	81,833 94
South Carolina	1,202,000	512,127	221,280 06
South Georgia	1,650,000	849,572	248,411 26
Southwest Missouri	656,000	119,895	73,703 41
Tennessee	860,000	407,263	223,270 68
Texas	948,900	450,472	208,045 55
Upper South Carolina	1,065,000	469,438	199,222 27
Virginia	1,978,000	1,594,171	521,617 33
West Oklahoma	594,500	293,188	34,307 73
West Texas	651,750	428,197	178,720 24
Western North Carolina	1,607,300	733,605	336,187 66
Western Virginia	600,000	403,344	175,721 53
Indian Mission		80,000	
	$33,580,300	$17,554,077	$7,591,662 99

EXHIBIT B

Amounts Paid to Schools and Colleges Participating in Christian Education Movement, July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1928

Andrew College	$ 24,642 07
Athens College	118,579 72
Berkeley Educational Church	28,143 19
Birmingham-Southern College	276,118 50
Blackstone College for Girls	108,221 16
Brevard Institute	15,004 90
Carlisle School	149,914 15
Carolina College	25,871 34
Centenary College of Tennessee	30,749 33
Centenary College of Louisiana	88,158 50
Central College—Missouri	70,068 43
Central College—Oklahoma	22,195 36
Central College for Women	39,957 73
Christian Worker's Education Aid Fund	190,522 08
Clarendon College	35,141 43
Columbia College	65,206 00
Columbia Junior College	6,655 65
Cumberland Mountain School	47,039 08
Davenport College	26,072 86
Downing-Shofner Institute for Girls	29,545 95

Educational Chair—Tucson, Ariz.	$ 4,398 95
Emory and Henry College	269,814 82
Emory University	478,161 46
Emory University, Department. of Liberal Arts	96,300 04
Emory University Academy	11,621 50
Ferrum Training School	23,389 65
Flat Rock High School	15,640 00
Francis Asbury School	25,113 21
Folsom Training School	918 95
Galloway College	89,307 79
Greensboro College for Women	62,689 29
Grenada College	57,749 10
Henderson-Brown College	67,767 63
Hendrix College	150,542 46
Hiwassee College	21,979 00
Horry Industrial School	13,226 72
Howard-Payne College	22,861 00
Jefferson School	35,793 80
John C. C. Mayo College	40,031 00
Kentucky Wesleyan College	147,982 16
Kidd-Key College	35,943 41
La Grange College	39,829 22
Lambuth College	56,591 88
Lander College	61,064 37
Lindsey-Wilson College	16,026 98
Logan College	42,754 45
Lon Morris College	44,941 79
Louisburg College	25,876 64
Mansfield College	25,782 00
Martha Washington College	52,952 61
Martin College	58,481 21
Marvin College	23,407 49
Marvin University School	7,048 00
Meridian College	33,082 39
Millsaps College and Academy	228,361 37
Mississippi Conference Training School	9,582 00
Morris Harvey College	80,042 77
Morton-Elliott School	19,967 00
McFerrin School	5,697 90
McMurry College	29,277 51
McTyeire School	12,602 18
Port Gibson College	19,155 34
Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.	15,125 50
Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.	18,970 00

Randolph-Macon College	$ 226,894 21
Randolph-Macon Institute	26,485 00
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	139,484 39
Reinhardt College	17,145 48
Rutherford College	53,764 23
Scarritt College for ChristianWorkers	29,766 80
Scarritt-Morrisville College	12,948 35
Seashore Camp Ground School	11,664 50
Simpson Academy	23,418 60
Sloan-Hendrix Academy	14,712 94
South Georgia College	23,313 99
Southern College	302,479 85
Southern Methodist University	478,161 47
Southern Methodist University Academic Department	122,848 69
Southwestern University	122,121 60
Sparks College	23,976 71
Sue Bennett School and Holding Institute	19,671 20
Texas Woman's College	77,243 11
Textile Industrial Institute	13,461 35
Thomas Industrial School	22,106 89
Trinity College of Duke University	117,537 81
Trinity Park School	8,136 50
Vashti Industrial Institute	18,441 88
Weatherford College	23,603 05
Weaver College	38,336 24
Weddington Industrial Institute	8,311 67
Wesley Bible Chair	16,942 82
Wesley College	46,771 31
Wesleyan College	78,807 66
Westmoorland College	45,288 59
Whitworth College	109,522 16
Wofford College	89,790 23
Wofford College Fitting School	12,657 50
Woman's College of Alabama	222,014 01
Young Harris College	17,720 06

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Department of Religious Education

FLUFFY spring lambs treading lightly the luscious grass of wide-rolling pastures; wobbly colts stiffly scampering after new-found mothers; patient plowmen plodding behind steel shards that cleave the succulent soil; miners gashing the hillside whence flow to lower levels black coal and water stained with earth; the pallid glow at noontime of coke furnaces set like gems in the pockets of the mountains; tall chimney stacks pouring forth black smoke of teeming manufactures, and placed here and there in the midst of these lively signs of prosperity and progress the college hall with its quiet exterior and its inner atmosphere of freedom and repose—this is the symphony that smites the soul of a lover of nature in Kentucky,

> "When that Aprille with his shoures soote
> The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote."

There is a relation between lambs and colts, the output of mines and factories, and the student in college halls. Upon these material things not only the comfort, but the opportunity of the student is very definitely conditioned. Lamb stew for the mess and the values of colts and coal and nickel transmuted into equipment and resources to support the multiplying needs of outreaching, growing minds—without doubt nothing short of this will satisfy the aims that educators fondly cherish.

EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES

That just such a transmutation of values is going on rather encouragingly there are signs a-plenty. At Barboursville, W. Va., the home of Morris-Harvey College, for example, faith has literally removed a mountain and built upon the level ruins a dormitory for boys at a cost of $100,000. A companion dormitory for girls will be completed by September. But, to turn

specifically to the field of State-supported schools, at Tallahassee, Fla., our students in the State Normal are the proud possessors of a social-religious center which was erected at a cost of $5,000. Encouraged by the success which crowned the efforts of their sisters, Methodist students of the University at Gainesville are making progress toward placing a similar building on a beautiful site near the campus. Our Student Church at Tucson, Ariz., has been completed and finished, representing an expenditure of $80,000. The sum of $125,000 has been spent on making available for Methodist students at the University of Missouri, a part of the great plant that will one day be completed. The Church at Stillwater, Okla., has spent $15,000 in improvements in the form of an educational building which offers better facilities for the student program. At Williamsburg, Va., the church, including educational and social conveniencies of most recent design, has been opened to the students of William and Mary College at a cost of $150,000. Our Methodist constituency in the University of South Carolina will soon have in the new educational building of Washington Street Church provisions for an enlarging program of religious activity.

Tabulated, recent investments on account of Methodist students in State-supported institutions make an impressive exhibit:

School	Value of Plant
Alabama Polytechnic	$ 60,000
Alabama University	130,000
Arkansas University	100,000
University of Texas	150,000
School of Religion (Chapel Hill)	275,000
Oklahoma Methodist Foundation	625,000
Tallahassee, Fla	5,000
Tucson, Ariz	80,000
Columbia, Mo	125,000
Stillwater, Okla	15,000
Williamsburg, Va	150,000
	$1,715,000

The following table shows the amounts estimated by the Annual Conferences for the support of the student program, 1927-28:

Conference	Amount
Alabama	$ 2,000 00
Baltimore	700 00
Central Texas	1,960 00
East Oklahoma	3,325 00
Florida	1,850 00
Holston	500 00
Kentucky	1,000 00
Little Rock	700 00
Louisville	250 00
Mississippi	436 79
Missouri	800 00
North Alabama	3,000 00
North Arkansas	615 00
North Carolina	500 00
North Georgia	1,000 00
North Mississippi	2,100 00
North Texas	2,600 00
Northwest Texas	3,600 00
Pacific	400 00
St. Louis	800 00
South Georgia	900 00
Southwest Missouri	600 00
Texas	4,000 00
Virginia	1,500 00
West Oklahoma	5,700 00
West Texas	2,100 00
Western North Carolina	500 00
	$43,436 79

This does not include the amount paid by college Churches toward the support of student workers. If added to the above is included the amount appropriated by the General Board—*viz.*, $24,175.00—the total asking for the program of work in tax-supported institutions is shown to be $67,611.79.

University Pastors

On a Sunday in January particularly significant services were held in First Church, Athens, Ga. It was the occasion of giving

public recognition to the University pastor, Rev. C. B. Harbour, who had been appointed to the position in November. Bishop Beauchamp, Judge John S. Candler, and your secretary, took part in the exercises. During the day a conference was held with local and visiting leaders with a view to putting the new enterprise on a sound basis.

The beginning at the University of Georgia compensated for the suspension of work at the University of Louisiana. While the Board thus kept its program in balance at State universities, it accepted new responsibilities in connection with Clemson College, South Carolina, College Station, Texas, and Goodwell, Ada, Durant, and Tahlequah, Okla. Moreover, although the student worker was withdrawn from Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, Tex., still, increased appropriations at other points heightened the importance of the work undertaken by the Board.

Changes in the personnel of student workers have accentuated one of the main difficulties that we face in attempting to develop a stable plan of work. Interruptions from this cause have occured at the University of Virginia; the University of Mississippi, the A. and M. College of Mississippi, the University of Missouri, the University of Arkansas, the University of Oklahoma, North State Teachers' College of Texas, and the University of California. It is no trouble to find well-prepared persons who are willing to enter upon this type of service. But administrative questions sometimes interfere with placing the right man in the needy place. A way should be found to allow the judgment and the resources of the Board to play an effective part in determining these adjustments. Moreover, considerations need to be introduced that will tend to give continuity to the scheme of work. Can the position of university pastor or student worker be lifted to the level of a permanent form of service? How should this question affect the policy of the Board in regard to appropriations?

Bible Teachers

Some help toward an answer to these and related questions

may be derived from considering the student worker as a teacher of Bible. At the Universities of North Carolina, Texas, and Missouri, full-time instructors are employed. In six other State institutions our representatives are accepted as instructors in the field of religion. The teaching function affords certain advantages to the student worker. It gives a closer relation to the institution than would otherwise be possible. Close contact with the faculty makes it possible for the student worker to influence the academic policies of the school, while the intellectual leadership of students gives a prestige otherwise difficult to attain. Moreover, many students may be reached through the classroom who would, in all probability, not become interested in conventional religious activities. The findings of the Continuation Committee of the Student Conference held at Evanston in 1925, has this to say:

"A. The chief drawing power of the Church-group program is its fellowship. Where students find fellowship in fraternities, dormitories, etc., there remains little incentive to associate themsleves with a Church group.

"B. Students vitally interested in religion attain through classroom Bible work a much keener appreciation of religion than in any Church program. These students are repelled by the superficial handling of religious subjects in student Church groups, as when an attempt is made to describe three great religions in one evening."

The experience of the Bible College of Missouri confirms this point of view. Of 567 students enrolled in university credit courses the past year, 375 were not in any way connected with a Church organization for students. That is, if they had been shut up to conventional young people's organizations and voluntary religious activities provided by the Church, these 375 students would very probably have formed no religious contacts whatever. As it was, some of them were led to give themselves to full-time Christian service.

Then a feeling of greater stability is developed in the worker himself. He has an anchorage which, in a measure at least, safeguards him against the sudden and arbitrary changes that

go along with the purely pastoral relationship. Good strategy, therefore, suggests that full-time instructorships be established as rapidly as possible and that the opportunity to teach be secured for other student representatives whenever practicable.

The table below shows the present enrollment of students in Bible Courses in State institutions:

School.	Students Enrolled	No. of Faculty	Sem. Hrs. Offered	Hrs. Credit Allowed
Alabama Polytechnic.....	62	1	15	12
Alabama University.....	150	1	6	6
Arkansas University.....	80	1	16	6
Wesley Bible Chair (Texas).	395	1	45	14
School of Religion (Chapel Hill).....	50	1	24	.....
Okla. Methodist Foundation.	30	2	32	12
Bible College of Missouri...	587	5	44	14

While maintaining and strengthening the work already enterprised, the Board will be asked during the coming year to enter new doors of opportunity. Already aid has been requested in establishing a Bible Chair in the Teachers' College at Nacogdoches, Tex., in creating a Department of Bible and Religion at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., and in founding a School of Religion at the University of Kentucky. It is also desired that work be begun among students at the University of New Mexico, and at Georgia Technological College. In addition, the program at the University of Louisiana will almost certainly be resumed and a beginning considered at the University of South Carolina.

Besides all this, tentative suggestions are coming from a number of Church college centers that they may ask assistance in developing an effective program of religious education.

Conferences

In connection with the Methodist Educational Association in February, the Religious Education Section held a notably successful conference. From the standpoint of attendance it surpassed any other yet undertaken. Of student workers in tax-

supported institutions 15 were present; of professors of Religious Education in Church schools, 18. This attendance was secured at an expense to the Board of Education of $1,006.36. In one session of the conference all the representatives were present. But the important work was done in separate groups. Out of the professors' group came constructive revisions of the curriculum of Religious Education. The student workers brought forth a list of findings which has provoked keen discussion of the questions raised. These documents will receive further attention in another part of this report.

It will be recalled that a year ago, a committee was raised by the Board of Education, composed of H. N. Snyder, J. S. French, and J. M. Culbreth, to consider the question of holding a conference on Religious Education at Lake Junaluska. The committee first met in two installments, one at Knoxville and the other at Asheville. Then, at the time of the Methodist Educational Association the whole committee assembled in Memphis and drew together with it a company of notable leaders. After discussion it was proposed to ask the Methodist Educational Association to add two members to the committee in the persons of Dr. C. C. Selecman and Dr. H. C. Cox and to leave with the committee the decisions in regard to the proposed conference. Individual members of the committee have talked the matter over and some correspondence has been conducted, with the following result:

It was found impracticable to attempt a conference at the Lake during the season of 1928; but such a conference in 1929 was considered feasible and desirable. The aim of the conference will be to try to gain a clearer understanding of the true nature of Religious Education and to evaluate the resources available for its promotion. The discussion will embrace the question of *Leadership* in Church and home and school, involving the idea of ministerial training; the question of agencies, involving the problem of consolidation both as to schools and as to the boards of the Church; and the question of public education and religion. It is the purpose of the committee to arrange the program and engage the personnel at as early a date as possible.

Bible Conferences

As to Bible conferences, not a one has been attempted this year. What seemed at one time to offer a virgin field for worthwhile service has taken on the aspect of a doubtful enterprise with more features of difficulty than of advantage.

In another place in this report the question of student conferences will be given an airing.

Curriculum

The Joint Committee of the Sunday School Board and of the Board of Education, at the 1927 meeting of the Educational Association, turned over to a subcommittee of college professors the business of studying and proposing revisions of the curriculum of religious education for a standard college. The subcommittee embodied the results of its investigation in a report which was presented to the Methodist Educational Association at its annual meeting in Memphis, and by that body passed on down to the colleges for further experimentation before final action by the joint committee. The changes of chief importance proposed relate to the enlargement of the scope of the courses which may be offered for a certificate in Religious Education and to the question of the preparation to be required of heads of the Department of Religious Education.

The report recommends:

"That one and a half session hours in Bible be given as a prerequisite for a certificate in religious education, and that the certificate itself be awarded for the completion of twelve session hours, as follows:

"1. Bible, two or three session hours.

"2. Religious Education, six session hours. Such courses may be classified as:

"(1) Orientation Courses

"(2) Psychology Courses

"(3) Curriculum

"(4) Methods

"(5) Courses in Organization and Administration.

"3. Either present Moral and Religious Conditions, or the

meaning and purpose of the Christian Religion; a total of three session hours.

"4. Electives sufficient to make a total of twelve session hours."

The report further recommends:

"That only those who have had practical experience as pastors, or as Directors of Religious Education, or in the field of General Education be elected as heads of departments of Religious Education. It is suggested that colleges unable to meet these requirements designate departments in which religious subjects are offered as departments of religion and not departments of religious education."

Student Cultivation

The campus is the locus of the student's development in religion as well as in science or literature. By campus we may understand, in general, the community in which the school is situated. As the scene of the students' striving for appointed goals, the campus must be vitalized, safeguarded, and improved, so as to make it serve the ends desired. There are several ways in which the effort is made to accomplish this. In addition to the teaching of religious subjects, and the employment of religious workers or directors, there are certain other methods that deserve the careful consideration of the Board—namely, (1) the fostering of students' religious groups, (2) bringing to the campus visitors especially interested in the religious life of students, and (3) the gathering of students from various schools into conferences on religious themes.

Religious organizations of the voluntary type are now fostered among students by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. and also by the Church. The most popular form of Church organization is the Epworth League. This society, though not a student organization, parallels and supplements, or competes with, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Likewise, both the Church and the Y. organizations seek to bring to the campus visitors who will encourage the students in the religious life; and here again there is parallelism and often duplication. For example, a smaller mem-

ber of the group of Church colleges, during the school year now closing, received four visits from as many traveling secretaries, three of whom represented the Y. and one the Church. In the matter of student conferences, the Y. forces hold the field, with the solitary exception of Texas, where the Texas Methodist Student Federation has for a half a dozen years attempted to hold annually a Methodist student's conference.

If the Church intends to build a program of religious work for students that will justify the effort, these questions must be squarely faced: (1) Do we need on the campus a religious grouping of students other than the Epworth League and the Y. M. C. A.? (2) Do we need to make ampler provision for campus visitations by competent traveling secretaries? (3) Do we need to promote conferences of Methodist students?

Let us take up the questions in order.

1. The Epworth League is not especially a student organization and does not satisfy the need of the campus for adequate religious development. Moreover, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. do not give such knowledge and experience of the program of the Church as to awaken appreciation of the Church on the part of students connected with them. While these organizations sometimes encourage students to express their missionary interest through Church channels, they nevertheless divert student thought and student resources from the support of measures and enterprises fostered by the Church. For instance, the Y. M. C. A. of one of our smaller Church colleges, pledged $200 annually to the maintenance of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. But, while neither the Epworth League nor the Y. at present satisfies the demands of an adequate program of religious activities for students, we must ask, can either, or both, be made to serve this purpose to such an extent as to justify their adoption by the Board of Education as the channel of its work with students. If not, then the Board should create such forms of association among students as will insure the attainment of the goals it has in view.

The germ of the answer to this problem already exists on many campuses. The *Methodist Student Council* has appeared,

Its composition varies. In one place it is simply a device for drawing together the heads of such religious organizations as exist on the campus; in another it is a grouping together of the best student leaders regardless of whether they are connected with a religious organization or not. Whatever may be its constitution, the aim of the Council is to secure simplicity, spontaneity, versatility, freedom and efficiency on the part of the student group. Some of the results achieved seem to point conclusively to the wisdom of adopting and promoting with vigor this method of cultivation.

2. College visitation is a matter of growing importance and multiplying difficulties. Several agencies support visiting secretaries who give their whole time to this work. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Student Volunteer Movement the Collegiate Association for the promotion of prohibition and other special interests, keep secretaries in the field. It follows that the colleges generally receive regular, if not frequent, calls from these representatives. Propaganda of one kind or another is the business of these student visitors.

The Church has made a beginning toward cultivating the campus by visiting secretaries, but the plan at present in operation is obviously inadequate. Formerly the Board of Missions engaged four secretaries in the work and the Board of Education one. Now the two Boards combined, keep only two secretaries in the field. And both the secretaries employed are charged with other duties besides visiting the colleges. There are something like one hundred and fifteen institutions of learning to be visited. Thirty-five or forty schools are about as many as one person can visit in a year under the present plan. This means that it requires nearly four years for either secretary to complete the rounds of the colleges, or two years to visit half of them. A visit from a representative of the Church every two years is not sufficient to keep the Church before the students on a level of importance with the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies that send visitors every year. If the Church's program of work with students is to develop in such a way as to justify the steadily increasing investments of money in the interest of

campus activities, the Board of Missions and the Board of Education should consider the question of employing student secretaries for college visitation. The support of one additional secretary by each Board would, for the present, greatly help the situation.

3. *Student Conferences.* The interchange between one campus and another of experiences gained in religious work has always been a strong factor in the cultivation of the campus itself. From the days when Northfield was the only gathering place for students up to the present era of many conferences, this has been true. All the agencies that have made a straight appeal to youth have, with varying success, employed this method. To-day the Y. M. C. A. and the Student Volunteer Movement depend upon the student conference as a major feature of their strategy.

There are indications that our Methodist students would welcome the development of the conference idea in promoting the work we have undertaken. For several years, under conditions far from favorable, Methodist students in Texas have held an annual conference. A beginning in a small way has also been made in Alabama. Leaders in North Carolina have had the question under serious consideration. The findings of the Conference of University Pastors strongly favor the holding of Methodist student conferences. Naturally, the relation of the General Board to this developing interest is considered of great importance. Several groups of leaders have approached the Board for the purpose of securing aid in launching the movement in their territory. A year ago the Board gave the Secretary of Religious Education encouragement to foster student conferences where local interest justified the policy, but no funds were made available for the undertaking. You are requested now, therefore, to consider the wisdom of setting aside a sum not to exceed $1,000 for the purpose of inaugurating Methodist student conferences, with the understanding that not more than $200 is to be used in any particular case.

In summary, the directions in which the Department of Re-

ligious Education should, in the judgment of your Secretary, attempt improvements in its student program are the following:

1. Advancing the scale of salaries for student workers to the point where reasonable certainty of stability may be established.

2. Encouraging the development of the teaching of religion in State institutions of learning, even to the extent of coöperating in the support of both a university pastor and a Bible teacher in case the growth demands such action.

3. The forming of a Methodist Student Council on every campus.

4. Coöperating with the Board of Missions in enlarging the staff of college visitors.

5. The assumption of clearly defined responsibility in the matter of promoting conferences of Methodist students.

6. Promoting conferences on Religious Education (*a*) in connection with the Methodist Educational Association and (*b*) at Lake Junaluska during the summer months.

7. Definitely assisting the colleges that need help in creating and maintaining Departments of Religious Education.

8. In order to carry out this program, the Department of Religious Education should have an appropriation of not less than $37,500.

Your Secretary takes this occasion to acknowledge the fine courtesy and ready coöperation which have been extended to him by college officials, pastors, student workers, and the office staff and to pledge to labor with unremitting zeal in efforts to manage with devotion and understanding the enlarging duties of his office.

Respectfully submitted, J. M. CULBRETH, *Secretary.*

Annual Report of the Treasurer

In accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Committee on Finance of the Board designated Messrs. Grannis-Blair Audit Company, certified public accountants, to audit the accounts of the Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928. The books of the treasurer were accordingly turned over to this firm, whose report is herewith submitted.

The following statement summarizes the transactions having to do with receipt and disbursement of all income:

I. Christian Education Movement

Receipts

Balance April 1, 1927	$ 6,140 77	
Collected on subscriptions	209,991 81	$216,132 58

Disbursements

Participating schools and colleges	$179,412 68	
Organization and staff expense in Annual Conferences	30,301 21	— 209,713 89
Balance March 31, 1928		$ 6,418 69

II. General Work of the Board

Receipts

Balance April 1, 1927		$ 50,364 67
Conference collections:		
For education	$ 89,276 46	
For theological schools	55,546 76	— 144,823 22
Epworth League Board		3,428 61
Pro rata C. E. M. receipts		5,567 00
Payments on mortgage loans		13,000 00
Payments on students' loans		7,878 43
Interest:		
On mortgage loans	$ 4,920 06	
On investment bonds	6,778 07	
On student loans	322 40	— 12,020 53
From Annual Conferences for Student Loan Funds		1,523 01
Total to be accounted for		$238,605 47

Disbursements

Appropriations:		
Schools and colleges	$ 11,250 00	
Student pastors	21,291 68	
Religious Education Conferences	1,127 95	
Council of Church Boards of Education	1,000 00	
Secular Press Bureau	500 00	
Extension School for Pastors	400 00	
Inter-Board Life Service Department	450 00	
Pastors' Schools	3,577 88	
Ministerial education in Cuba	161 48	— $ 39,758 99

Loans to students		$ 18,885 00
Theological schools:		
Candler School of Theology	$ 27,352 40	
Southern Methodist University School of Theology	27,352 40—	54,704 80
Administration and promotion expense		34,947 09
Invested:		
Mortgage loans	$ 21,250 00	
Bonds	2,997 00—	24,247 00
Annuity interest paid		350 00
Service credit on students' notes		480 00
		$173,372 88
Balance on March 31, 1928		$ 65,232 59

Invested Funds

The permanent funds of the Board are invested in bonds and in real estate mortgages.

Bonds

Company	Rate	Par Value	Book Value
Andrew Jackson Hotel	7 %	$ 3,000 00	$ 3,064 08
American Telephone and Telegraph Company	5½%	15,000 00	14,935 42
Armour & Co. of Delaware	5½%	15,000 00	14,400 00
Argentine Nation	6 %	3,000 00	2,997 00
Baltimore Mortgage Company	6 %	4,000 00	4,000 00
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	6 %	2,000 00	1,885 00
C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad (Big 4)	5 %	3,200 00	3,024 00
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company	5 %	10,000 00	9,437 50
Fones Realty Company	6 %	10,000 00	10,000 00
Greeneville, Tenn., School	5¼%	1,000 00	1,022 90
Harry Nichol Building	7 %	5,000 00	5,152 90
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	5½%	9,000 00	9,645 75
Nashville Railway and Light Company	5 %	15,000 00	13,727 50
National Cotton Seeds Products Corporation	6½%	2,000 00	2,000 00
Northern Ohio Power and Light Company	5½%	2,000 00	1,850 00
Pacific Gas and Electric Company	5 %	1,000 00	968 00
Pennsylvania Railroad	5 %	2,000 00	1,960 00
Presbyterian Hospital (N. O.)	5 %	25 00	25 00
Seaboard Air Line Railroad	6 %	3,000 00	2,872 50
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	5 %	4,300 00	4,020 92
Union and Planters Bank Building	7 %	12,000 00	12,600 00
		$121,525 00	$119,588 47

Real Estate Mortgages

Description of Property	Rate	Amount	Maturity
Farm, Faulkner County, Ark	6%	$ 1,000	March, 1930
Farm, Faulkner County, Ark	7%	7,000	July, 1929
Farm, Faulkner County, Ark	6%	5,000	Dec., 1930
City Property, Atlanta, Ga	8%	4,000	Jan., 1932
City Property, Atlanta, Ga	7%	10,000	June, 1928
City Property, Atlanta, Ga	7%	12,500	March, 1933
City Property, Atlanta, Ga	7%	5,000	July, 1930
City Property, Atlanta, Ga	7%	5,000	Feb., 1931
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	3,500	Sept., 1929
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	4,500	July, 1929
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	4,250	Dec., 1930
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	3,500	Oct., 1928
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	4,500	March, 1930
City Property, Nashville, Tenn	6%	2,500	Aug., 1929
Total		$72,250	

Conference Collections

Schedule V, of the auditor's report, shows the amount paid last year by each Annual Conference on the General Conference assessments for education and for theological schools. The total paid for education was $89,276.46, and for theological schools $55,546.76, or approximately 70 per cent of the assessment. This is an increase of nearly 4 per cent over the amount paid in 1926–27.

Student Loans

During the year $18,885 was loaned to 160 different students in 39 different institutions. The total of the outstanding loans to students on March 31, 1928, was $73,841. Through the coöperation of college officials, chairmen of Conference Boards of Education, and the local Churches of the beneficiaries we are edeavoring to make these loans to those young men and women who show the greatest promise of usefulness to the Church and to society and who are in every way worthy of this assistance.

During the year the beneficiaries of our loan funds paid back $8,200.83. This is $1,440.28 less than was paid the year before. This falling off cannot be attributed to any lack of effort on our part to collect these loans. Our collecting program is carried on systematically and as vigorously as we know how to make it. It is a difficult task. Your attention is called to the situation as it exists with a request that you take whatever action may seem wise.

Bank Balances

At no time during the year did it become necessary to borrow any money for carrying on the financial affairs of the Board. Moreover, our two depository banks paid into the treasury of the Board $2,200.53, interest on daily balances.

Respectfully submitted, W. E. Hogan, *Treasurer.*

Condensed Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 1, 2, 1928.

THE Board of Education met, pursuant to call, in the Bishops' Room at the Publishing House, on Tuesday, May 1, at 9:00 A.M., with Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon in the chair.

After devotional service, conducted by Dr. W. J. Young, of Emory University, the roll was called, the following members being present: Edwin D. Mouzon, Hoyt M. Dobbs, Stonewall Anderson, C. H. Booth, J. L. Clark, J. S. French, C. C. Grimes, Ivan Lee Holt, R. G. Mood, W. F. Quillian, G. W. Read, Robert Selby, H. H. Sherman, Andrew Sledd, E. E. White, R. H. Wynn, R. J. Yoak, R. E. Blackwell, J. S. Candler, L. W. Duval, R. L. Flowers, Carl Hollis, E. P. Puckett, J. H. Reynolds, H. N. Snyder. The presence was also noted of Dr. J. M. Culbreth, Secretary of Religious Education, Mr. W. E. Hogan, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Turpin, Secretary of the Secular Press Bureau, and Miss Alma Williams, Secretary to Dr. H. H. Sherman. Dr. E. E. White was introduced as a new member of the Board in the place of the late Judge Cockrell. The following visitors were present and introduced to the Board: Bishop H. A. Boaz, Dr. W. B. Nance, of Soochow University, China; Dr. W. J. Young, of Emory University; Dr. J. E. Crawford, Secretary of the Department of Stewardship of the Board of Lay Activities; and Dr. Sidney Babcock, of the West Oklahoma Conference.

On motion the minutes of the sessions of the Executive Committee which have been held since the last annual meeting, copies of which were sent from time to time to each member of the Board, were approved.

The annual reports of Dr. Stonewall Anderson, General Secretary, H. H. Sherman, Associate Secretary, J. M. Culbreth, Secretary of Religious Education and W. E. Hogan, Treasurer, were presented and referred to the proper committees, also

various other papers and communications to the Board, all of which were referred to proper committees.

Dr. Booth presented a letter from Dr. Selecman asking that this Board make recommendations for an increased assessment for theological work during the next quadrennium. On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Ministerial Education and Life Service.

R. G. Mood presented the request of the Wesley Foundation of Texas for an appropriation for next year, accompanied by a report of their work, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On the call for reports of Standing Committees, Judge John S. Candler reported that the Committee on Audits had examined the Treasurer's report, with accompanying auditor's report, and found same to be correct. On motion the report was accepted.

The report of the Special Committee on a Religious Education Conference at Junaluska, was presented by Dr. Culbreth, and on motion, referred to the Committee on Religious Education.

Dr. Anderson, in discussing the work of our schools and colleges, stated that Dr. B. Warren Brown, who is making an educational survey for the Southern Presbyterian Church, was in Louisville and would come before the Board to-morrow morning if the Board should so desire, and discuss the question of an educational survey for our Church. On motion, this matter was referred to the Committee on Promotion and Finance with instructions to consider at once and report to the afternoon session of the Board.

The Secretary called attention to the absence of Bishop Cannon, on account of the serious illness of his wife, and moved that the Board send to him expressions of regret at his absence from this meeting of the Board and sympathy because of the illness of Mrs. Cannon. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again at 3:30 P.M.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The Board met at 3:30 P.M. with Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon in the chair. Dr. R. H. Wynn led in prayer.

The call of the roll was dispensed with. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Promotion and Finance was presented and, on motion, adopted, inviting Dr. B. Warren Brown to come before the Board and discuss the question of surveys of our institutions of learning and their fields.

On recommendation of the Committee on Nominations, the Board confirmed as trustees of Southern Methodist University J. M. Shockley, vice William H. Hargrove, Southwest Missouri Conference; R. E. Edwards, vice S. E. Allison, New Mexico Conference; R. T. Blackburn, vice C. L. Brooks, East Oklahoma Conference; and Ivan Lee Holt, Forney Hutchinson and J. D. Randolph, who have been reëlected.

The report of the Committee on Ministerial Education and Life Service was presented, and, after some discussion and amendment, was adopted as follows:

We, your Committee on Ministerial Education and Life Work, having considered the various matters referred to us, beg to submit the following recommendations:

1. That the General Board of Education request the Commission on Budget to increase the assessment for our two schools of theology to at least $75,000 each per annum for the quadrennium beginning with the General Conference of 1930 and $50,000 for Aid Fund.

2. That the Board express its approval of the program of postgraduate instruction now being carried out in our Pastors' Schools.

3. That the number of credits for undergraduate courses which may be obtained in a single two weeks' session of a Pastors' School be limited to two, this regulation to take effect with the beginning of the next Conference year.

4. (*a*) That the Director of the Correspondence School at Emory University be authorized to grant the customary bonus of $150 to instructors, $100 to the secretary, and $50 to the assistant, and that, if the funds permit, he be authorized to increase these amounts to the following sums: $200 for instructors, $125 for secretary, and $65 for assistant.

(*b*) That the director of the Southern Methodist University Correspondence School be given the same authority provided the funds permit.

5. That the General Board of Education request the Conference Boards of Education and the undergraduate committees of the several Confer-

ences to acquaint the undergraduates of their Conferences with these new requirements to undergraduate courses.

6. That, in view of 1929 being set aside as Stewardship Year, we request that the management of the Pastors' Schools endeavor to place the course on Christian Stewardship in all the schools for that year.

HOYT M. DOBBS, *Chairman:*
CULLOM H. BOOTH, *Secretary.*

On motion of Dr. Robert Selby the Board gave hearty indorsement to the Millsaps College Campaign to secure $650,000 for enlarging its physical equipment and commended it most earnestly to Mississippi Methodism.

Dr. W. F. Tillett, Dean Emeritus of the School of Religion of Vanderbilt University, was introduced to the Board and, by request, made a brief talk on his work and the great cause of Christian education.

The report of the Committee on Schools and Colleges was presented by Dr. W. F. Quillian. On motion the consideration of this report was made the order of the day for 9:30 Wednesday morning, along with the report on the same subject by the Committee on Promotion and Finance.

The Audits Committee made a report recommending payment of the court bill against the Wildwood farm, which, on motion, was adopted.

Dr. Quillian made report for the Committee on Appropriations, which, on motion, was approved, as follows:

The report of the Budget Committee, composed of the members of the Finance Committee and of the Headquarters Staff, was adopted and is hereby recommended for adoption by the Board of Education:

FUND AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

Unused balance April 1, 1928	$ 38,583 36
Estimated proceeds from assessments	89,276 46
Extimated interest on daily balance	1,000 00
Probable total	$128,859 82

1. *For Administration and Promotion*

Salaries of Staff	$17,600
House rent of Staff	3,200
Salaries of office assistants	7,000

Travel expense of Staff	$ 4,000
Board and Committee meetings	1,500
Office supplies	200
Office furniture and equipment	250
Office maintenance	1,260
Postage, express, and service	1,500
Literature and printing	5,000
Telephone and telegraph	400
General expense and emergency	2,000
	$43,910

2. *For Activities*

(1) Council of Church Boards of Education	$ 800 00
(2) Pastors' Schools	10,000 00
(3) Appropriations to Schools	12,000 00
(4) Appropriations for Religious Education:	
(*a*) To State School Work	30,000 00
(*b*) Conferences on Religious Education	3,000 00
(*c*) Student Conferences	1,000 00
(5) Inter-Board Life Service Bureau	2,000 00
(6) Secular Press Bureau	500 00
(7) To promote religious education in colleges of the Church	12,000 00
(8) For activities to be determined	13,649 82
Total	$84,949 82
Administration, as above	43,910 00
Grand total	$128,859 82

We further recommend that the appropriation of the amounts herein set aside for the Schools, for State School Work, for promoting Religious Education in the colleges of the Church, and for activites to be determined, be committed to the Executive Committee.

The Committee heard with pleasure a report from the editor of the Secular Press Bureau, giving information concerning the work of the year. The Committee wishes to indorse the work that has been done and to recommend that the appropriation for this purpose be continued.

Respectfully submitted, E. D. MOUZON, *Chairman;*
W. F. QUILLIAN, *Secretary.*

Dr, Puckett presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Religious Education, which, after some discussion and amendment, was adopted, as follows:

We have carefully examined and enjoyed reading the report of the

Secretary of Religious Education. We commend the work and enterprise of this Department of the Board of Education.

It appears that a major problem in the student program undertaken by this Department is to stabilize the personnel employed for the task. We, therefore, concur in the recommendations of the Secretary, that proper efforts be put forth to secure and retain able persons in the field and, in cases where the growth of the work demands it, to coöperate in supporting both university pastors and Bible teachers. In order to improve and vitalize the efforts toward student cultivation in religion and morals, we recommend:

1. That Student Councils to correlate religious work and activities be formed on every campus.
2. That the staff of college visitors be enlarged by the employment of competent persons to assist in this work.
3. That a sum not to exceed $1,000 be set aside to promote State-wide and other conferences of Methodist students, not more than $200 to be used in any one Conference. It is understood in this connection that such conferences as are held will be under the joint responsibility of the General Board of Education and the Boards of Education, or Educational Commissions, of Annual Conferences, and the Methodist colleges in each State.

We recommend that in addition to the Conference on Religious Education held annually in connection with the Methodist Educational Association, the Board now undertake to hold a conference on Religious Education at Lake Junaluska during the summer months. If this summer conference proves successful, the Board should consider the advisability of holding a similar conference at Mount Sequoyah. It is recommended that the Sunday School Board and the Epworth League Board be invited to participate.

We recommend that the Board assume responsibility for assisting financially the colleges that need help in creating and maintaining Departments of Religious Education.

We recommend that every worker in whose employment this Board coöperates financially, make regular reports to the Board on prepared forms.

Finally, we recommend an appropriation of not less than $37,500 to the Department of Religious Education for carrying out the above program.

Respectfully submitted, E. P. PUCKETT, *Secretary.*

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 9:00 A.M. Wednesday, Bishop E. D. Mouzon in the chair.

Dr. J. S. French led in prayer. The minutes of the Tuesday afternoon session were read and approved.

Dr. Snyder presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Religious Education, which was, on motion, adopted, as follows:

That we hereby express out hearty appreciation of the coöperation which the Epworth League Board has given us during the year, in that they have supplied the funds with which student work at Tucson, Ariz., and at Berkeley, Calif., has been supported, and that we authorize the General Secretary to convey to the Epworth League Board our sincere appreciation, and earnestly request them to supply a like sum for the support of the same work for the ensuing year.

E. P. PUCKETT, *Secretary.*

Dr. B. Warren Brown was introduced to and addressed the Board on the question of an educational survey. After Dr. Brown's address the Board expressed by vote its appreciation of his coming and the valuable information and suggestions he had given concerning educational surveys.

Dr. W. F. Quillian then presented the joint report of the Committee on Schools and Colleges and the Committee on Promotion and Finance, which, on motion, was adopted, as follows:

The report of the General Secretary of the Board of Education was before the Committee. Your Committee was impressed with the careful and exhaustive study submitted by the General Secretary in which he discusses the present financial status of our schools, colleges, and universities, and presents in forcible language the needs of these institutions.

The total value of the property of the 74 institutions belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is $68,532,264. The indebtedness of these institutions is approximately $4,400,000. At present our three universities, 12 senior colleges and 3 junior colleges are members of the regional standardizing agencies in their section; 7 academies are on the accredited list. Thus it will be seen that 14 of our senior colleges and 12 of our junior colleges are without membership in the Association and 15 of our academies are not accredited. To secure membership in the Association of the 14 colleges, $4,299,970 will be required. For the 19 junior colleges to secure membership $3,209,632 of endowment and $500,000 additional for equipment are required. Thus it will be seen that the colleges of our Church need $8,009,602 to enable them to secure membership in the standardizing agencies. When this goal has been reached the

needs will have enlarged and the institutions will be under the necessity of still further increasing the endowment and improving the equipment.

Should we evaluate our colleges and junior colleges by the recent standards arrived at by the Association of American Colleges, we would need the sum of $29,320,980 for our 26 senior colleges and $2,709,268 for our 19 junior colleges, or a total of $32,030,368. To this sum must be added a sufficient amount to meet the needs of the 3 universities and the 22 academies. It is evident, therefore, that Methodism is confronted with a stupendous task.

At the very heart of our entire organization stands Christian education. It is our duty and our privilege to unite solid piety and high scholarship in the educational standards of our Church. The call rings loud and clear for the people who belong to our denomination to strengthen the foundations of these institutions and thus train and equip the coming generations to take places of leadership in Church and State. Our people are becoming more and more wealthy, the resources of the South are being developed, and for the first time we are financially able to take care of our own. The needs of these institutions are urgent almost beyond expression. There is no time for delay.

The question continually arises in connection with our educational institutions as to whether or not all of them should be continued. On all hands the thoughtful minds agree that it is better that we have a few strong institutions than many weak, anæmic ones. We, therefore, recommend that each Annual Conference, or group of Conferences, within a State, appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to investigate the present status of our institutions of learning in their area, and that this committee report to the Annual Conferences its findings, recommending what institutions shall be continued, what consolidated, or what discontinued. Other Churches are grappling with the same problem. We cannot too strongly urge that all of our institutions should fully meet the requirements of the regional standardizing agencies of their particular section.

In order that this Board may assist Conference Boards of Education, or Conference committees or boards of trustees in the study of Conference educational problems referred to above, the General Secretary of this Board is hereby directed to notify all heads of schools, Conference educational authorities, presiding elders, and bishops, that this Board stands ready, upon invitation of Boards of Trustees, Conference Boards of Education, or Conference Commissions, to conduct at the expense of this Board, comprehensive surveys of our institutions in their territory, their effectiveness, service, and needs, using nonlocal, impartial, competent person or persons, and to place their survey at the disposal of said trustees, Conference Boards of Education and Conference Educational Commissions. In addition, the General Secretary is directed to place at the disposal of

said local educational authorities the advice and help of the executive officers of this Board.

We further recommend that the Christian Education Movement be transformed into a Department of Promotion and Finance, that the head of the Department strive to channel effective messages concerning Christian Education down to the local Churches through Sunday school, Epworth League, and pulpit; to educate the adult members through wise publicity methods and to aid our institutions in raising funds where possible. We recommend that H. H. Sherman be elected Secretary of this Department.

Your Committee deems it of importance that a constructive program be carefully worked out and presented to our next General Conference. This program should be the result of a careful survey of our present educational situation and with this in view we recommend that a committee consisting of the Chairman and General Secretary of this Board and others to be selected by them be appointed, and that they submit their findings and recommendations to the next meeting of this Board.

This Board is impressed that this cause is so vital in furnishing trained leaders for all activities of the Church that bishops, pastors, and presiding elders should join whole-heartedly in getting the message of our Church colleges before our people.

Moreover, we feel that as a part of whatever methods may be used to provide funds for our schools, an efficient financial secretary for each college is essential.

We strongly commend the work of our Teachers' and Christian Workers' Bureau and recommend that this work be continued along the lines now being followed by the Board of Education.

We have heard with pleasure a statement by Dr. Crawford, of the Layman's Movement, in regard to the proposed plan to make 1929 "Stewardship Year." We recommend that special consideration be given to the subject of Christian Stewardship by the Departments of Religious Education in our institutions of learning, and that opportunity be offered all students, particularly those who are candidates for the ministry and other Christian workers, to study this important subject.

This committee has heard with great appreciation of the effort that is being made at the present time to give every child an equality of educational opportunity irrespective of geographic, economic, or social conditions. We urge upon our people that all possible effort be made to stamp out adult illiteracy, and to provide adequate opportunities for the education of our boys and girls. Particularly, do we urge that the rural schools be strengthened and that better educational facilities be provided for the youth of our section.

H. N. SNYDER, *Chairman;*
W. F. QUILLIAN, *Secretary;*
JOHN S. CANDLER, *Chairman;*
G. W. READ, *Secretary.*

Bishop Mouzon then asked Dr. C. C. Grimes to take the chair while he presented a paper with recommendations concerning the Oklahoma situation. Bishop Moore, Bishop Boaz, and Dr. Babcock were granted the privileges of the floor. After lengthy and spirited discussion, during which several amendments and substitutes were offered and subsequently withdrawn, the following paper was presented as a substitute for all that was before the house, and, on motion, adopted by a rising vote of 16 to 8:

Resolved, That in view of all the facts in the Oklahoma case the Board of Education do now grant the petition of our Conferences in Oklahoma and give its concurrence in the joint ownership and control of Oklahoma City University upon the basis and the fulfillment of the conditions which the Conferences in Oklahoma have deliberately approved.

E. P. PUCKETT,
R. G. MOOD.

On motion, the committee from the College of Bishops which presented to the Board resolutions concerning the Oklahoma situation, was by unanimous vote, requested to lay before the College of Bishops the resolution just passed by the Board and to ask their decision at an early date on the legal questions involved.

Bishop Mouzon resumed the chair.

Dr. Sledd presented the following petition to the Committee on Appeals, concerning the legality of the action of the Board on the Oklahoma situation, which petition was signed by one-third of the members of the Board:

In view of the fact that the Board of Education, in its session on May 2, 1928, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in view of all the facts in the Oklahoma case, the Board of Education do now grant the petition of our Conferences in Oklahoma and give its concurrence in the joint ownership and control of Oklahoma City University, upon the basis and the fulfillment of the conditions which the Conferences in Oklahoma have deliberately approved,"

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Education, in view of the uncertainty concerning the legality of this action, and in accordance with paragraph 312 of the Discipline, respectfully present to the Committee on Appeals our friendly protest against this action and request the Committee to answer the following question; Has the Board of Education authority under the law of the Church to take this action?

And we respectfully request the Chairman of the Committee on Appeals to call the Committee together and to lay this protest and question before it at the earliest possible moment.

ANDREW SLEDD,
L. W. DUVAL,
ROBERT SELBY,
R. G. MOOD,
GEORGE W. READ,
ROBERT J. YOAK,
JOHN S. CANDLER,
WILLIAM F. QUILLIAN,
IVAN LEE HOLT,
Members of the Board of Education.

The Secretary requested that the Executive Committee be authorized to approve the minutes of the morning session, which was granted.

Upon motion the Board adjourned.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, *President;*
H. H. SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

Statement

Showing amount paid by each Annual Conference on assessments for General and Conference Education for the fiscal year 1927-28.

Conference	Paid on General Conference Assessment		Paid for Annual Conference Education	
	Education	Theological Schools	Assessed	Paid
Alabama	$ 2,443 22	$ 1,515 30	$ 18,500	$ 11,561
Arizona	128 08	79 44	50	37
Baltimore	4,147 00	2,956 00	9,000	8,775
Central Texas	3,943 19	2,445 61	36,600	29,280
Cuba	341 48	.....	.....	.....
Denver	158 65	98 41	.....	.....
East Oklahoma	1,320 00	819 00	6,250	3,538
Florida	2,006 31	1,244 71	32,000	20,078
Holston	4,265 25	2,643 75	20,000	16,593
Illinois	180 76	113 11	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,089 76	676 76	12,000	8,115
Little Rock	2,181 00	1,353 70	19,200	13,726
Louisiana	2,155 20	1,337 22	11,000	7,544
Louisville	2,235 71	1,379 04	10,000	8,094
Memphis	2,435 03	1,510 23	30,000	18,054
Mississippi	2,501 64	1,551 55	20,400	15,822
Missouri	1,452 70	900 98	9,000	5,000
New Mexico	520 04	370 77	150	108
North Alabama	3,457 74	2,144 28	26,450	14,873
North Arkansas	1,811 77	1,123 67	21,000	10,620
North Carolina	4,313 03	2,674 99	26,650	21,582
North Georgia	3,356 24	2,035 74	18,500	12,544
North Mississippi	2,305 50	1,431 15	13,100	8,848
North Texas	3,280 72	2,034 74	31,800	23,506
Northwest	117 00	72 56	.....	.....
Northwest Texas	2,381 91	1,477 29	21,575	17,981
Pacific	606 12	375 69	1,000	565
St. Louis	1,535 82	952 53	11,800	7,908
South Carolina	2,057 00	1,276 00	23,566	15,436
South Georgia	4,252 87	2,637 68	25,800	23,704
Southwest Missouri	1,362 15	844 80	6,500	3,367
Tennessee	3,093 66	1,918 73	10,000	7,822
Texas	3,633 60	2,253 60	35,466	25,822
Upper South Carolina	2,402 00	1,489 00	22,650	15,979
Virginia	4,840 36	3,002 05	38,300	26,243
West Oklahoma	1,672 91	1,037 67	5,500	4,442
West Texas	2,750 80	1,706 07	25,860	23,121
Western North Carolina	5,468 24	3,398 45	32,500	27,439
Western Virginia	1,071 40	664 49	3,560	1,938
	$89,276 46	$55,546 76	$635,727	$460,065

Location and Presidents of Universities, Colleges and Academies

	Institution	Location	President
	Universities		
1	Duke University	Durham, N. C.	W. P. Few.
2	Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.	H. W. Cox.
3	Southern Methodist University	Dallas, Tex.	C. C. Selecman.
	Senior Colleges		
4	Athens College	Athens, Ala.	Mrs. J. H. McCoy.
5	Birmingham-Southern College	Birmingham, Ala.	Guy E. Snavely.
6	Centenary College of La.	Shreveport, La.	George S. Sexton.
7	Central College	Fayette, Mo.	W. F. McMurry.
8	Columbia College	Columbia, S. C.	J. C. Guilds.
9	Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va.	J. N. Hillman.
10	Galloway College	Searcy, Ark.	J. M. Williams.
11	Greensboro College	Greensboro, N. C.	S. B. Turrentine.
12	Grenada College	Grenada, Miss.	J. R. Countiss.
13	Henderson-Brown College	Arkadelphia, Ark.	J. W. Workman.
14	Hendrix College	Conway, Ark.	J. H. Reynolds.
15	Kentucky Wesleyan College	Winchester, Ky.	.....
16	La Grange College	La Grange, Ga.	W. E. Thompson.
17	Lambuth College	Jackson, Tenn.	R. E. Womack.
18	Lander College	Greenwood, S. C.	R. H. Bennett.
19	McMurry College	Abilene, Texas	J. W. Hunt.
20	Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.	D. M. Key.
21	Morris Harvey College	Barboursville, W. Va.	R. H. Ruff.
22	Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Va.	R. E. Blackwell.
23	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Lynchburg, Va.	D. R. Anderson.
24	Scarritt College for Christian Workers	Nashville, Tenn.	J. L. Cuninggim.
25	Southern College	Lakeland, Fla.	L. M. Spivey.
26	Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	.....
27	Texas Woman's College	Fort Worth, Tex.	H. E. Stout.
28	Wesleyan College	Macon, Ga.	W. F. Quillian.
29	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	H. N. Snyder.
30	Woman's College of Alabama	Montgomery, Ala.	Walter D. Agnew.
	Junior Colleges		
31	Andrew College	Cuthbert, Ga.	F. G. Branch.
32	Blackstone College for Girls	Blackstone, Va.	W. B. Gates.
33	Centenary College-Conserv.	Cleveland, Tenn.	Miss Flora Bryson.
34	Davenport College	Lenoir, N. C.	W. A. Jenkins.
35	Hiwassee College	Madisonville, Tenn.	J. M. Reedy.

36	Kidd-Key College	Sherman, Texas	Edwin Kidd.
37	Lindsey-Wilson Training Col.	Columbia, Ky.	R. V. Bennett.
38	Logan College	Russellville, Ky.	E. R. Naylor.
39	Lon Morris College	Jacksonville, Tex.	E. M. Stanton.
40	Louisburg College	Louisburg, N. C.	A. W. Mohn.
41	Mansfield College	Mansfield, La.	D. B. Raulins.
42	Martha Washington College.	Abingdon, Va.	C. D. Curtis.
43	Martin College	Pulaski, Tenn.	G. A. Morgan.
44	Reinhardt College	Waleska, Ga.	W. M. Bratton.
45	Rutherford College	Rutherford College, N. C.	E. P. Billups.
46	Sue Bennett Memorial School	London, Ky.	K. C. East.
47	Weatherford College	Weatherford, Tex.	R. G. Boger.
48	Weaver College	Weaverville, N. C.	C. H. Trowbridge.
49	Wesley College	Greenville, Tex.	G. B. Jackson.
50	Westmoorland College	San Antonio, Tex.	E. R. Stanford.
51	Whitworth College	Brookhaven, Miss.	G. F. Winfield.
52	Young Harris College	Young Harris, Ga.	J. A. Sharp.
	ACADEMIES		
53	Brevard Institute	Brevard, N. C.	O. H. Orr.
54	Carlisle School	Bamberg, S. C.	M. G. Gault.
55	Cumberland Mountain School	Crossville, Tenn.	R. R. Paty.
56	Downing-Shofner Institute for Girls	Brewton, Ala.	E. C. Moore.
57	Emory University Academy	Oxford, Ga.	A. W. Rees.
58	Ferrum Training School	Ferrum, Va.	B. M. Beckham.
59	Flat Rock High School	Flat Rock, Ala.	L. G. Alverson.
60	Folsom Training School	Smithville, Okla.	W. B. Hubbell.
61	Holding Institute	Laredo, Tex.	J. M. Skinner.
62	Horry Industrial School	Aynor, S. C.	A. C. Aston.
63	John C. C. Mayo College	Paintsville, Ky.	H. G. Sowards.
64	McTyeire School	McKenzie, Tenn.	J. A. Robins.
65	Randolph-Macon Academy	Bedford, Va.	William R. Phelps.
66	Randolph-Macon Academy	Front Royal, Va.	C. L. Melton.
67	Randolph-Macon School for Girls	Danville, Va.	John C. Simpson.
68	Simpson School	Birmingham, Ala.	J. M. Malone.
69	Sloan-Hendrix Academy	Imoden, Ark.	J. F. Glover.
70	Textile Industrial Institute	Spartanburg, S. C.	R. B. Burgess.
71	Triangular Mountain Institute	Mount Heron, Va.	J. W. Arthur.
72	Valley Springs Academy	Valley Springs, Ark.	M. J. Russell.
73	Vashti School	Thomasville, Ga.	Miss C. Dye.
74	Instituto Wesleyano	San Antonio, Tex.	W. W. Jackson.

Colleges Having Membership in Regional Standardizing Association

OUR Church no longer maintains an agency for standardizing colleges. The following Colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are members of a regional standardizing association:

A. ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Colleges

Birmingham-Southern College	Birmingham, Ala.
Centenary College of Louisiana	Shreveport, La.
Duke University	Durham, N. C.
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.
Emory and Henry College	Emory, Va.
Greensboro College	Greensboro, N. C.
Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Va.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Lynchburg, Va.
Southern Methodist University	Dallas, Tex.
Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.
Wesleyan College	Macon, Ga.
Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.

Junior Colleges

Andrew College	Cuthbert, Ga.
Lon Morris College	Jacksonville, Tex.
Whitworth College	Brookhaven, Miss.

B. NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Colleges

Central College	Fayette, Mo.
Hendrix College	Conway, Ark.

Rev. Robert Selby, D.D.

DR. ROBERT SELBY, of the Mississippi Conference, was a member of the Board of Education from May, 1922, to May, 1928. He attended the annual meeting of the Board, May 1-2, 1928, and was apparently in excellent health. On the following Sunday, May 6, he died suddenly in front of the church to which he had gone to preach. He was sixty-two years old, was presiding elder of the Meridian District, and had been an honored member of his Conference for forty years.

In his going the Board has lost a valuable member, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a loyal and distinguished member. In order that some tribute to Dr. Selby may be permanently preserved in the files of the CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE, we quote the following statement by Dr. Henry T. Carley, editor of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* immediately after learning of his friend's sudden going:

"This news will bring great sorrow to many, as it did to the editor of the *Advocate*. We have known Brother Selby intimately for many years, and had an affection for him that makes his death a keen personal sorrow. We think we knew him—and we have never known a truer, better man. He was sometimes misunderstood—as all men are; but he had a great heart, a clear mind, and a devotion to his friends and to the Church that was really beautiful. We shall miss him as a friend and as a fellow laborer in the kingdom of God. The tenderest sympathy of many friends will go out to his devoted wife and children."